FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABBIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

COTTON IMPROVING. from London February 18, Paris 17.

The United States Mail steamer Frank Jones A. Wotton, Commander, from Havre and to Mortimer Livingston, left Cowes at rederder morsing. Feb. 24, 10 A. M., lat. 48° 40',

The Franklin brings 55 passengers, and large and valuable cargo of French goods and

The following persons came passengers in the

Practice
Cot Kennel Bearer of Disputches, of Maryland; Lieut.
1 L. Adams. U. S. N.; F. L. Christmas. A. C. Guizot, J.
1 L. Adams. U. S. N.; F. L. Christmas. A. C. Guizot, J.
1 L. Laries, Capat. T. Assler. Victor Laing, Mrs. L.
2 Laries Greenman. J. C. Kuhu and lady, Madame
1 Hudy, Dr. A. Bergera and lady, Auguste Noel, of New1 Larien Cone. John Sawin, of Manchester, Conn.;
2 Coursella. Mrs. Julia Helecs. N. Orleans; Geo.
2 Larien Cone. John Sawin, of Manchester, Conn.;
3 Locatedia. Mrs. Julia Helecs. N. Orleans; Geo.
3 Labe Charelon, A. Frankenzed. Miss. Chara Gautia, D.
3 Labe Charelon, A. Frankenzed. Miss. Chara Gautia, D.
3 Labe Charelon, A. Frankenzed. Miss. Chara Gautia, D.
3 Labe Charelon, A. Frankenzed. Miss. Chara Gautia, Med2 Laries. Ghiraude, Marie Prost, Stechame Gaial, Med2 Laries. Perio A. Roveson, Marcorde Vgarte d'Adiago,
3 John S. Perio A. Roveson, Marcorde Vgarte d'Adiago,
4 John Perio A. Roveson, Marcorde Vgarte d'Adiago,
5 John S. Haries Charalle, Mrs. J. Macclair, California.

The U. S. mail steamship Arctic, Capt.

1 Loc. 4 Hiverbool at 10 A. M. on the 17th Luce, strived at Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 17th

disfer a passage, unprecedented in the winter see, of 9 days 181 hours mean steaming time. -The Royal Mail steamer America argired at Liverpool on the 15th inst., at 4 P. M.

-The U. S. Mail Steamer Washington. touched off Cowes on the 14th ult., on her way to Bremen. The America from Boston, reached Liv erpool on the 15th.

-The packetship Antarctic, Capt. Zerega put back to Liverpool on the 17th inst., having streek on the Blackwater Bank, and throwing a large portion of her cargo overboard.

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons on the 16th alt, Lord John Russel brought forward the second grad measure of the session, viz to provide for the National defense. Lord John proposed to add to the regular army about as many men as have been the Cape during the present war; that is to say, 4,000 troops of the line and 1,000 artillery-men, and as regards the Militia, to enroll by ballot one fifth of all the men in Great Britbetween the ages of 20 and 23 in the tint year of the system, and of those between the ages of Wand 21 in all succeeding years. They are to be liable to serve only for 14 or 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in each of the three succeeding years. Except in cases of invasion or of imminent danger ond the limits of their respective counties. Two thirds of the officers are to be appointed by the Lords Lieutenant, and the remainder by the Crown. It is intended that in places where there is a lerre Police force such force shall be organized and trained as militiamen, and these as well as any volunteer companies whose services as ferming part of the local militia. The proposed measure is not to be applied to Ireland. Lord Palmerston supported the measure, while Mr. Hume Mr. Cobden ristculed it. It is not likely to be carried without great opposition and stermy debating.

-We find nothing of the result of the Amazon investigation.

Accounts from the Australian Gold Digrings to the beginning of November state that the exchement had increased a hundred fold, and the foldaists had nearly gone mad. The yield of gold

IRELAND.

The British Government has commenced presenting the Irish press, and the proprietor of The Malk Democrat had been arrested for publishing wided and malicious linels on the English Govern-

-There has been another, but happily dutive attempt to sacrifice life in the disturbed dis iets. It was an instance of high way shooting upon minofensive man, who was walking with his son udsome reighbors. He was attacked by a party of ba or twelve men, who are not yet arrested

-We remark further military movements is Ireland, but of no special significance.

FRANCE.

The Continental news by this steamer is destitute of matter of atriking interest. It is still affrmed that Louis Napoleon has designs upon Belgium, and has made some peremptory demands on Switzerland, against which the Swiss Government has claimed the intervention of Great Britain. The Daily News hints that some great movement may be espected on the 22d February, and that orders had been given by the various Generals to be prepared. The trade of Paris is said to be in a most depressed don, and discontent was rapidly spreading. In Italy, Belgium, Austria and other Continental States, preparations against the eventualities of war

The slarm created by the threatening attitude assemed by the French Government toward Swit-reland was becoming very great. The French ter had demanded the suppression of all Clubs and political Associations, and a strict surveillance the newspapers, and had requested the banish. and of all refugees from the Swiss territory. The Peteral Council had determined to stand upon the

-Some property of Louis Philippe had had been sold at auction in Paris. It consisted of the lots, all dependencies of the domain of Neu-lly. It was not a sale in consequence of the remaindence and much surprise was manifested that it was not arrested by the Government.

-A solemn Te Deum had been celebraled in the Church of the Madeline in Paris-the President and high functionaries assisting-in con equince of the recovery of the Queen of Spain.

PORTUGAL.

Dates from Lisbon via Southampton are to the 11th February. The political news is unimpertant. Recruiting for the army was taking place all ever the country, and the artillery was ordered to be placed in the forts from which it had been raws after the civil war of 1847.

An important feature of the news from Portugal is that the British Experimental Squadron under Commodore Martin had left the Tagus for the high Channel, having been recalled by the Home Green Comment from its position of continual useless all british fleet which is to cruize in the Channel and which it was said would comprise 15 ships of the line, 10 frigates and 15 to 20 steam frigates of valies classes -in all about 40 sail-

ITALY.

-A letter from Milan, in the Opinione Twin of the 13th, states that the forts of Milan be immediately completed, and that the Gov. seems has established a reserve fund to meet the

- The Cologne Gazette quotes a letter Lombardy of the 9th, stating that emigration uing in Lombardy to a fearful extent, owing to the heavy taxes laid on property in that province.

GERMANY.

-The Prussian troops have commenced

their return home from Vendsburg. -In the Darmstadt Chamber the law reestablishing capital punishment has been carried by

a majority of two. -Dr. Jucho, the custodian of the Libra. ry and Archives of the German National Assembly. has been fined 50 thalers by the Frankfort police for his continued refusal to deliver up the original M3. of the German Constitution. He asserts that it has

-A letter from Vienna, in the Independance of Brussels, says that the design of raising a very large loan has been adjourned by the Austrian Government, but that one of 20,000,000 florins is to be raised for completing the railways. It is reported that a tax of one per cent, will be placed on the capital of real property, in the room of the income

-A letter from Vienna, in the German Journal of Frankfort, says that, on the 9th, all the principal editors of the political journals of Vienna were ordered to wait upon the military governor, and receive from him instructions as to the way in which they are in future to express themselves.

-A letter from Vienna, of the 12th, states that the treaty respecting the indemnity due to Russia for the aid accorded by her to Austria in the war of Hungary in 1819, has been definitively concluded. Austria is to furnish Russin with salt to the amount of 1,051,133 florins (rather more than 2,000,000f) and to pay in money 4,615,384 florins in three installments, the first of which has been already paid.

-The town of Lagos on the West Coast of Africa was almost totally destroyed by the British Squadron, on the 26th and 27th December. The English ships sustained severe losses, having 30 men hilled and 66 wounded. This great casualty was caused by one of the steamers having grounded within range of a battery of 13 guns. These hostilities were undertaken in consequence of the King having refused to ratify a treaty of peace for the suppression of the Slave trade. An immense number of Natives were killed during the two days' fighting, and the King or Chief was deposed and another one sub.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland India and China Mail. with dates from Hong-Kong to Dec. 30, and Bombay to Jan. 17, arrived in London on the 16th February. The Burmese are said to have shown the white feather, and had acceded to the demands of the British Government. All the English ships of war remained off Rangoon, as doubts were entertained of the good faith of the King, 100,000 troops having been mustered and great warlike preparations made About 500 houses in Hong-Kong had been destroyed by fig. The rich men of Canton had been called upon to contribute large sums toward the expense of the war, reports of which are exceedingly vague.

COMMERCIAL.

In the Money market there was no change since last advices. The English funds and Railway shares rather flatter in consequence of realizations of profits by sellers. The number of Australian and California Gold Companies was still on the in-

The Liverpool Cotton market was in a more healthy condition and the tendency of prices upward. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales on the 16th uit., of which 1,000 were for export and 1,500 on speculation, at a rise of ith of a penny. Sales on the 17th, 14,000 to 15,000 bales, with a very firm and

-LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17. - The sales of Cotton are 15 000 bales : 7,000 American on speculation,

The Corn Market at Mark-lane, on the 16th ult., was languid, and it was only with difficulty that the finest samples of English Wheat could be sold at previous prices. The secondary sorts de clined 1s. P quarter. Barley was 1s. to 2s. a quarter lower. Oats and Beans fell from 6d to 1s. Flour remained nominally the same, but the dull state o the Wheat trade caused prices to be heavy for all descriptions. Floating cargoes of Wheat and Indian Corn unchanged. The demand in the English market for export to Belgium and Holland had fallen off. In the French markets the prices of grain had again rallied.

The accounts of the state of trade in the steady business, with a demand for both the home and foreign markets. At Nottingham the lace trade was more active, with a good business for hosiery At Birmingham the various branches of manufacture were in a flourishing condition. Irish linen trade dull.

The commercial advices received by the Overland Mail were considered more satisfactory than any received for several months. At Calcutt a favorable change in the import market was perceptible, and at Bombay a considerable amount of business was transacted. The failure of Mackey & Co., at Calcutta, with liabilities for £200,000, was

SOUTH AMERICA:

The British Mail steamer Severn arrived at Southampton on the 15th ult., after a rapid voyage from the Brazils. Dates from Buenos Ayres Jan. Montevideo Jan. 7 . Rio Jan. 14 . Bahia Jan. 18 Pernambuco Jan. 24. The intelligence brought by this vessel seemed to point to the approaching downfall of Rosas. General Urquiza crossed the Parana on the 24th December, and occupied the right bank of the river with the whole of the army under his command, and was about to advance by rapid marches on Buenos Ayres. Rosas was acting on the defensive, and was concentrating the remnant of his forces at Santos Lugozes. Rosas seemed indisposed to risk the result of a battle personally, and was said to be waiting its issue at his house in Palermo, and it was steamer Locust if the day went against him. A Brazilian division of 4,000 men had joined Urquiza, and events were rapidly approaching a crisis in the Oriental territory.

WASHINGTON.

The following are the Yeas and Navs in the House of Representatives on Friday, Feb. 27, on Mr. Fowler's motion to lay upon the table the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September

28, 1850.

YEAS.—Messrs. Aiken, Andrews, John Appleton, WmAppleton, Ashe, Avereu, Bartlett, Jr., Beale, Bowne, BoydBriggs, Broots, Buell, Burrows, L. D. Campbell, CartterCaskie, Chandler, Chapman, Clark, Conger, Curis, DanielGeorge, T. Davis, Dean, Bety, Dinoan, Durkee, Estiman,
Evans, Frich, Fewier, T. J. D. Fuller, Giddings, Goodenow,
Grow, Hall, Harper, Har, Haws, Hascall, Haven, Hebard,
Henn, Ribbard, Horsford, J. W. Howe, Hunter, Ingersoll,
Ives, Jackson, Dasiel T. Jones, G. W. Jones, J. G. Jones,
G. G. King, Preston King, Kuhus, McCorkie, McDonsid,
McQuere, Meade, H. D. Moore, Murray, Newton, Oir,
Outlaw, Peas'ee, Fennman, Perkins, Phelps, Price, Rantoul, Robie, Sacksett, Schermethorn, Schoolcraft, Schoolmaker, Scurry, David L. Seyment, Origen S. Seymour, Sielton, Smart, Smith, Snow, Benjamin Stanton, A. P. Stevens,
Trandeus Stevens, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Benjamin
Thompson, George W. Thompson, Thurston, Toombs,
Townshend, Walbridge, Walkace, Washburn, Jr., Wells
Wildrick, T.tal, 160.

Nays.—Messrs Aberocombie, Willis Allen, Allison, Babcell, Eastly Battere, Ball Beannett, Swall Bows, Brecch,

Honspach, teetge W. Honnsan, Harriston, Powells Wildrick-Tutal, 100.

Naty-Messrs Aberocombie, Willis Allen, Allison, Babcock, Eayly, Barrere, Bell, Beanett, Bisseil, Bowie, Breckentiege, Bearen, A. G. Brown, Busby, Cabell, Cable, Culdwell, Thompson, Campbell, Chastain, Churchweil, Clevissad, Chigmans, Cobb, Cutiman, John G. Davis, Disney, Dockery, Dunham, Edgerton, Edmandson, Ewing, Fieldin, Flournee, Herry M. Fuller, Gamble, Gaviord, Gestry, Gilmore, Gorman, Grey, William, T. Hamilton, Hendricks, Houston, How, Jr. A. Johnson, James Johnson, John Johnson, Kartz, Landry, Lockhart, Mace, Hamphrey, Marshall, Masen, McLanahan, McMullen, McNair, M. Plesy, Jehn Bioore, Mornisch, Murphy, Nabels, Olda, Andrew Paiker, Samuel W. Parker, Penn, Polk, Powell, Nichardson, Robburg, W. Parker, Penn, Polk, Powell, Nichardson, Robburg, H. Santon, S. Martin Stronner, Taylor, Walsh, Ward, Watkuns, Welch, Addison White, Alexander White, Williams, Yates-Total E.

ABENT GR NOT VOTING—Mesers Chas, Alien, Bailey, Binghaus, Boccek, Bragg, G. H. Brown, Burt, Colnock, Culleop, Darky, Dawson, Dinmick, Faulkner, Floyd Freem, Goodrich, Green, Hammond, I. G. Harris, S. W. Harlis, Hillyer, Holladdy Howard, Thomas M. Howe, Jonakhall, Martin, Mescham, Miller, Millison, Miser, Morehon, C. Potter, Radde, Robingon, Ross, Russell, Sculder, Sepiers, Stone, Sweetzer, Tuck, Venable, Wilcox, Woodward—Total, 48.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY Conclusion of Monday's Proceedings.

Mr. Wallett said that the resolution which he moved, and which was latt upon his table, was

Resolved. That the seat used this floor, occupied by phraim L. Frow from the XVith As eachly Datist of le City of New-York, be declared vacant.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Bailey rose to

make explanations, but were raied out of orde Mr. A SMITH rose to a question of order.

The accidental majority had tied up the hands of
the House, and it could not proceed to business—
He held that the disposal of this matter was the first

The CHAIR hald the point well taken.

Mr. Walsh made some remarks. Mr. WEBB rose to a question of order. The vote declaring members under contempt was taken, when the House was under a call, and was, consequently, irregular.

The Chair decided the point not well

Mr. Moss said that, according to all pre-Mr. Moss said that, according to all precedent and parliamentary usage, all members in
contempt were discharged when the proceedings
under the call were responded. The doors were
thrown open, the officers of the House were discharged from the special duty, and members came
in and voluntarily resumed their seats. He did not
know but that those in accidental majority intended
to excuse each and every one of the members resolved as being in contempt. These he held to be
unnecessary and contrary to all precedent. It was
contrary to the usages observed under repeated
calls of the House last winter.

Mr. Hubbert rose for information. He

Mr. HURLBUT rose for information. He ade some inquiry in relation to the regularity of

Mr. Walsh replied.

Mr. A. SMITH said at the time of these Mr. A. SMITH said at the time of these extraordinary proceedings he was absent with three other members of the Committee of Ways and Means, on official business. He learned from the reading of the Journal that certain members were under contempt. If such were the case, we were still under a call of the House. It cannot be supposed that a minority of the House, in the absence of members, for justifiable reasons for aught they knew, had the power to the up their hands, virtually expelling them and depriving their constituents of their services. He agreed perfectly with the gentlemen from Niagara. He understood that the amiable Democrats—after what they had done on Friday—and he was not going to say anything about it, as he cared but the about its were some to offer a resolution abafter what they had one on Priosy—and he was bot going to say anything about it, as he cared but little about it—were going to offer a resolution ab-solving all members who voted improperly, he held in contempt. He hoped that such would have been the case. But when a gentleman rose and wished to or-der a bill to a third reading, he saw the dilemma in which the House would be placed. No vote could

Mr. HUTCHINS said that it did not require anything further to be said to show the absurdquire anything further to be said to show the absurdity of the position in which the minority had placed
themselves, than had been said by the gentleman
from Chautauque. The laws of the State settled
this matter. He held that the resolution declaring
members in contempt was not worth the paper upon
which it was written. Upon this position he took his
stand, and was ready to stand or fall upon it. He
would not even offer a resoultion absolving these ruid not even offer a resoultion absolving these in contempt. He held it unnessary. Mr. H. read he following: In view of the scenes of Friday night, he called

up on the whole Democratic party to walk up one by one, and make their excuses for the disorder of that occasion. He would like also to see the gentleman from Erie walk up and purge himself from the con-tempt under which he stands for refusing to appear and give testimony before a committee when sum-

Mr. Cushing proceeded to reply at length to the positions assumed by Messrs. Moss, Smith and Huichins. He thought with the gentleman from Chautauque, that the first business before the House would be to settle the matter of contempt. He held that the resolution declaring members in contempt was unnecessary, as members assent without leave of the House were prima facie in contempt. The moment the doors were ordered closed, it was the duty of the Speaker to declare them so. The resolution was merely adopted to expedite the movements of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Hurchins remarked that the gentle-Mr. Hutchins remarked that the gentleman from Tompkins had a very happy faculty of mystifying matters by a multitude of words. The gentleman says that members are in contempt the moment they leave the House without leave. He defied him to substantiate this position by the rules of the House, parliamentary law or the Constitution under which we live. The provisions under the Revised Statutes was adopted to meet just such a case, and prevent abuses, such as were contemplated by the accidental majority. The sentiments avowed by the gentleman from Tompkins were obvious, and he hoped that they might go out, that the people of the Siale might know how it was attempted to gag the Whig party down, upon this floor.

Mir. Van Santvoord would reply to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, (Mr. Hutchirs.) He held that the portion of the Revised Statutes read by the gentleman referred to persons, not members. It did not include the causes for which members might be declared in contempt. He referred to the proceedings of Saturday morning, as

referred to the proceedings of Saturday morning, as confirming the position that had been taken in re-gard to the members not absolved.

Mr. HUTCHINS replied. He cited the statute to show that the cases there stated were the only ones for which persons could be brought before the flower for contempt. And he denied that there was any rule, or law, or parliamentary usage, to justify the course proposed to be adopted.

Mr. Gale rose to a question of privilege. He said the preceedings of this House had been reported in a manner that involved a breach of privilege. He read from the Nue-York Huald:

The first and second acts of the grand exciting political deamnof. Teatotalism, or the Use and Downs of Brother Snow, have been performed in the State Assembly, with unwonted eciat—tue, the second act was rather lengthy, but yet it was redered highly edifing to those speciators who were able to appreciate a joke, from the fact that the artists performed with such earnestness and spirit that the House was kept in continual excitement—so much so that some of the audience are reported to have defield their courts, and given vent to their feelings by unceremoniously belaboring each other. One incident, however, married the performance—one of the showmen, in his assumed capacity of lame-lighter, undertook to change the aspect of the seeme, by turning off the lights; but having lost his bad during the operation, it is likely that he will be discovered, and exposed accordingly.

Pe thought the honor of the State, and the dignity of the House required that some action should be

of the House required that some action should be taken in reference to it. He offered the following

Teroiu ion:

Whereas, During the assion of this House on Friday
night, the 27th inst., an effort was made by the sudden extinguishment of the light, to create disorder, and caused
a suspension for the time being of the business of the
House, while engaged in its legitimate and constitutional ivi.eges; And relevent Rumor through the public press, and other cores pointed to a member of this House as participating

And relevent Rumor through the public press, and other sources, pointed to a member of this House as participating therein: Therefore, Resource, That a Select Committee, consisting of the following members, viz: Messrs, Monroe, Van Vaukenburgh, Moss, J. Rore, and Gibsen, be appointed by this House to inquire into and rumor, with power to send for persons, and to examine withesses under oath, and to report to this House without delay, the result of their investigations, and further, in their opision, and and what action is called for on the part of this House, for the proper maintenance of its dignity and privileges.

Mr. Walsh mowed to lay the resolution

Mr. Walsh moved to lay the resolution

Mr. BRADLEY-Will the gentleman with-

raw for a moment Mr. Walsh-Certainly. Mr. BRADLEY said that if the House wished the investigation to mend its honoror dig-nity, he had no objections. But if it had any refer-ence to him—as had been the talk out of ddors—he cared nothing about it. He asked no favor, nor did he ask an investigation.

Mr. Walsh renewed his motion to lay

Mr. A. Rowe moved that the order of Mr. Rowe now asked consent of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the State Prison Appropriation bill, which had been set down for to day at 12 c clock. Agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of e Whole, Mr. Sayles in the Chair, on the above

Mr. Monnoe did not wish to embarrass this bill. But he would call the especial attention of the Chairman to the fact that the Cinton Prison was establised with especial reference to relieving the complaints of the mechanics of the State, by employing the convicts in the manufacture of iron. employing the convicts in the manufacture of from Is yet lie now appears that not a particle of from has yet been produced, and that the prison has uterly failed to accomplish the object for which it was established. It had thus far been a dead expense to

Mr. Rowe said he was aware of this, and he regretted the Report of the Committee was not printed and upon the table of members. The bill proposes to purchase the iron mine now leased by the State, and the erection of furnaces, &c. bill was gone through and reported

Mr. HATFIELD moved that the bill be now The bill was then read a third time and

Mr. Walsh moved that the Speaker be requested to notify the Governor that the seat late-ical pocupied by Epiraim L. Snow was declared va-cant by the House on the 28th, and that the Governor be requested to order a new election at the earliest rosspile day.

Mr. A. SMITH proposed to order an amend-nept to rescind said resolution. Laid over. Mr. HATFIELD moved that the House ad-

CITY ITEMS.

- We learn from Mr. Stillwan, of the Novelty Works, that the socident to the steamship Atlantic consisted in the breaking of the centershaft and not the crark. The shaft which gave way was the one made in England after the disaster of 1851. Mr. Cel ins will dispatch the Baltic on Saturday in stead of the Atlantic. The B. has nearly enough coal on board, and will be ready in due season.

-Under the new arrangement which went into effect yesterday, the Railroad lines leave New-York and Philadelphia as follows :

New-York and Philadelphia as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

At 6 A.M., by way of Jersey City, (Liberty-st.)

At 8 A.M., by way of South Amboy, (Pier 1 N. R.)

At 9 A.M., by way of Jersey City, (Liberty-st.)

At 2 P.M., by way of Jersey City, (Liberty-st.)

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA FOR NEW-YORK.

At 12 30 A.M., by way of Jersey City.

A 6 M., by way of South Amboy.

At 9 A.M., by way of Jersey City.

At 9 A.M., by way of Jersey City.

At 2 P.M., by way of South Amboy.

At 5 30 P.M., by way of Jersey City.

Mail Trains.

The mountably meeting of the A.R. C.

-The monthly meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. was held at the Mission Mooms in this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Poor, who sailed from this country Nov. 6, 1350, joined their mission in Ceylon, in May last. Mr. P. has transmitted a copy of his journal. A meeting of native assistants, fifty in number, was held June 25, "affording pleasing proof," writes Mr. P., "that the missionaries have not labored in vain." On the 28th, he visited "English Improvement Society" in Batticotta Seminary, similar to three institutions in Calcutta, before described, containing, together, 2,760 Hindoo pupils, all engaged in the study of the English, and

before described, containing, together, 2.760 Hindoo pupils, all engaged in the study of the Eeglish, and some one or more of the vernacular languages of Bergal. Another Society in Batthcotta, the Native Evangelical Society, is an efficient auxiliary to the nussion, having contributed largely in funds, and constrained a goodly Lumber to engage in missions on the arjacent islands. There are many encouraging indications at this station.

In a letter dated Oct. 7, 1851, Mr. Howland, also at B., refers particularly to trials to which two persons on this island have been subjected, on account of their professed regard for the Gospel. One of them had yielded to his friends, after much persecution, and not only were the sacred ashes but went to a heathen temple. There was hope of reclaiming him. Mr H. M. Scudder, at Madras, discusses at considerable length, in a letter dated Nov. 26, the importance of medical knowledge to those who are labo ers among the heathen. Having tested his theory in actual practice, what he says is not regarded as mere speculation. Aside from other advantages, he says it affords ready means of access to the female population, which, no ordinary circumstances, it is difficult for the preacher to reach. The removal of Mr. Studder from Madras to Arcot is noticed. He is quite estained with the arrangement. Mohammedans, he says, are found in every part of India: but old Arcot, on the other side of the river, was the head quarters of Mussuiman svereignty before the English became masters. It contains an unusually large number of wealthy and influential Mohammedans. Mr. S. closes with an appeal for

more laborers.

A missionary is expected to join Mr. Scudder at

Arcot in the course of a few months.

Mr. Coan, of the Nestorian Mission, in a letter dated November 26, announces the commencement of a new station in Gawar, a few miles frem Orcomiah. He says the houses of Gawar are burrows in the earth, with a hole overhead to admit light and the correspondents.

light and the egress of smoke.

Mr. Stoddard speaks of the condition and prospects of the Male Seminary at Seir, where there are about 40 young men, mostly converts. A number are scattered among the villages, teaching or preach-

ing.
Letters have been received from Oroomiab, expressing gratification for books recently received from this country, and which it was thought would be of incalculable benefit to many.

Rev. Mr. Scudder, of the India Mission, rose to give his testimony to the value of the missionary enterprise, and to express his fervent desire that he might soon be restored to his field of labor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Willis against Forrest. SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Bosworth.

SECOND DAY March 2, 1852. John Colbaugh's testimony was read .-Witnessed the occurrence; Mr. F. with two gentlemen was going toward McDougal-st, in the square ; saw them watching a gentleman, Mr. N. P. Willis, on the street opposite the square, Mr. W. entered the square, when Mr. F. ran up quietly behind him, tore a cane out of his hand and knocked him down he took a raw hide from his coat and struck Mr. W. hard several times: Mr. W. was on his elbows and knees Mr. F. was in front of him, holding him down by the head; when he was struck by Mr. F. he fell

On the cross-examination, said Mr. W. appeared to struck him after he was down, round the shoulders supposed the three were watching Mr. Willis from what I saw; did not see Mr. F. behind any tree; made statement afterward at the house of Mr. Willis, a policeman; do not know that he is any relation to Mr. Willis.

was running round the square at the time with Lewis Gulleger; was on the path toward Mac-dougst-st; first saw a gentleman on the ground on his hands and knees and another beating him; I think with a cowhide; nothing interrupted it till the

Cross-examined-The person on his hands and knees was facing toward the University, east—the one striking him faced toward Fourth-st, north of him. Mr.Willis cried" take him off." did so twice or three times; heard nothing else said. Philip Guliger three times; heard nothing else said; Philo Guliger (the witness yesterday) was sitting at the time on a bench twenty yards off: I went up to them before the policeman came; did not see Mr. Forrest have hold of him at all; I was about three yards from them; Mr. Willis's hands were on the ground, went to the Police office with them; Mr. Willis left there before I did; I know Mr. Willis; Did not before the occurrence; he has been to our house to ask what I knew about at; it was about a week afterward; seaw him again at his house; it was about three weeks afterward; went there to ask when the trial would come off; saw him set had no tak about the matter except to know when the trial would come off; saw him set, do not remember when, he was not at my house nor I to his after that; Mr. Willis, the police-officer, came to our house two or three times; myself and the other boy were not runling a race at the time.

Walls, the police-officer, came to our house two or three times; myself and the other boy were not runling a race at the time.

Direct—Do not know whether Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Stevens were with Mr. F.; think I would know them; they were here last trial.

(Mr. Sandford pointed to where Mr. Dougherty was sitting—could not say it was Mr. D.]

William Fullerten, sworn—Reside in Morton-st., keep a small grocery now; deait, in June, 1850, in confectionery and fruit; was in the square the time referred to; I first saw a man close behind another, and strike him a blow and knock him down; he then beat him with something he had in his hand—a cane, a cowhide, or what it might; observed it be a brown cane like; did not leave the bench on which I was sitting before the police came up; observed Mr. Willis; oid not see Mr. Forrest till he was close behind him and struck him the blow; do not know how often he struck him the blow; do not know how often he struck him the blow; do not know how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him the blow; for not know how how often he struck him; it was the blow struck; he might have struck before without hyaving seen him; the blow I saw knocked the man down; did not know either of them at the time; the man that was struck was nearest to me: I was south of him; the other man was behind him; should say he was west of him; I was on the bench on the walk nearest the fence; did not see any crowd, only two or three persons around them, nill the police came; called police twice, and they immediately came; when I first saw them they were both on the walk, one behind the other; when Mr. W. was down his head was toward me; Mr. F.'s inimediately came, when I first saw them they were both on the walk, one behind the other; when Mr. W. was down his head was toward me; Mr. F.'s head was also toward me; Mr. W. was on his hands and knees; did not hear what was said; saw the lads there; did not see defendant behind a tree; they did not pass me while going to the police office; what I saw Mr. F. bearing Mr. W. with was fice; what I saw Mr. F. bearing Mr. W. with was had a ladded it account of the boys called it. hrown they called it a cowhide; the boys called it so; Mr. F. had hold of him by the coat, by the back of the neck do not know whether plaintiff attempt-ed to get up; the blow knocked him on his hands

and knees.

Dr. Lewis T. Worner, sworn—Reside at No. 49 La

Fayette place; am a physician; Dr. John F. Gray is
ny partner in professional business; have been Mr.

Wilhe's family physician for at least three years;
heard of an affray between Mr. Forrest and Mr. Wil-

-What was the state of Mr. Willia's health at Q-What was the state of Mr. Willis's health as that time? Objected to by Mr. Van Buren as irrelevant. The Court thought the state of health might have an ef-

Court thought the state of health might have an exfect as to the injury.

Witness—Mr W was in a delicate state of health
at all times, but at that time was in a convalescent
state from a severe attack of rheumatic fever he had
had: I know he had suffered for as much as a year
before that from it, and it might have been longer;
was in the habit of prescribing for him only occasionally during the year.

Examined the person of Mr. Willis after the occurence, certainly within 3 days, might have been

rext day; saw discolored stripes across his shoulder blades and back, and a large swelling on the back of his neck, rather on the right side, about three inches in diameter; possed my hand over his head, found it knotted with swellings; the stripes were across the back and on the back of the right arm; do not know that they were on both arms; examined the force part of his person, found no bruise nor marks of any kind, believe there was a scratch on the forchead, but so slight that I hardly observed it, like the sight scratch of a pin; there was most discoloration on the shoulder blades and back.

Q What has been the state of health of Mr. W. since that time! objected to. Mr. Van Buren said Mr. W. has been weil and ill a dozen times since then; he was hearty when we had the case on before.

The Court thought the question not admissible.

ty when we had the case on before.

The Court thought the question not admissible.

Cress examined.—Do not recollect what medicine I gave him in the month of June; have no doubt but I gave him in the month of June; have no doubt but I gave him medicine; he was at irregular intervals, that month, about his ordinary occupation; do not know whether he went to parties before and after the occurrence; met him sometimes in the street; thus he sain was not broken any where, except what was stated as to the forehead; did not give him any medicine; advised external applications—armax to be rubbed on with the hands—armica is a plant, a vegetable; did not advise anything else, except as to quiet; advised that on account of his general health and what might be the effect of this; was examined on this trial before; do not knowlif I answered that I did not prescribe anything; do not remember how I came to examine, whether I was sent for or I was on a visit at his house; I had been conversing with Mrs Willis and when Mr. W, came in I asked him to let me examine his wounds; he came in with his dressing gown on; he asked me to walk up stairs to his room, which I did; he stripped him elf, took off everything above his pantaloons; he was stripped about five minutes; do not recollect if I said on last trial that he was stripped twenty minutes; he might have been ten minutes; long erough to examine him; do not know if a suit had been entered; did not hear that any had; do not rever more than one, there were several; have a vegue recollection that there was discoloration on the left arm as well as right; the swelling was a little below the back of the ear, on the right side; do not remember that I ever examined him before or passed my hand over his head; did so after that to not remember that I ever examined h passed my hand over his head; did so after that to see if the protuberances were gone; do not know if Mr. Willis was dressing the day I examined him for a party, but should say not; do not know whether he dired out that day; do not recollect having met him in the street that day; do not recollect when I next saw him.

him in the street that cay; to not reconce here here here saw him.

Direct—At the time I passed my hand over his head; after that, Mr. W. called my attention to the fact that the swellings were disappearing, and I found they had.

Mr. Sanford, for plaintiff, said they had other testimony to corroborate the manner of the assault, butthey would not offer it unless the testimony already in was attacked.

Mr. Van. Buren, said they did mean to attack it,

in was stracked.

Mr. Van Buren said they did mean to attack it, and to show that the assault did not take place as charged. It would be proper for the other side to

exhaust their testimony.

The Court thought, as a general rule, it is proper, before resting, to exhaust the testimony.

It was then understood that the plaintiff rested, except for rebutting testimony.

Mr. Van Buren then opened the case for defendant at considerable length, and said he would show provocation to the very time of the difficulty. On the conclusion of his remarks, he called Mrs. Underwood.

derwood.

Christina Underwood, sworn—Did not live with Mrs. Forrest in 1844 and 1845, but was in the habit of calling there; called there about three days before she left for England.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Willis calling there!

Mr. Sandford would like to know the object of the inquiry in 1844 and 1845.

Mr. Van Buren said he would prove by this and other witnesses, an intimacy which he shall argue to be a criminal intercourse, which commenced in 1844, and continued till May, 1850.

Mr. Sandford said he stated at the opening they would object to any such evidence. Some has been

would object to any such evidence. Some has been admitted. If the Court thinks proper to allow that inquiry, we will go into it, but if they fail, we shall

acmitted. If the Court thinks proper to allow that inquiry, we will go into it, but if they fail, we shall visit it as a calumny, and punish it as it deserves.

Mr. Van B. said they are willing to take all the consequences that may arise from the testimony. It is true part of the testimony was offered in another trial, but in that we had a conflict with a woman, and every one knows the chance as to that, but now the case is different, &c.

Mr. Sandford said he would object to the introduction of testimony irrelevant to the case, or to a publication being offered in evidence, relative to which a suit for libel has been entered by Mr. Forcest against Mr. Willis. Mr. S. cited cases to show that the testimony would not be relevant. Still if the Court think proper to go into the inquiry as to to alleged intimacy, we are ready to meet it, and show that there is not a particle of truth in it.

Mr. Van. B. Insisted he had a right to go into evidence of the kind, and also to show that the publication was while Mr. Forcest was out of town, and that the knowledge of intimacy between plaintiff and Mr. F. had but recently been communicated to Mr. F.

Mr. F.

The Court said that where a provocation has been so recent that passion has not had time to cool, provocation is admitted by the law in mitigation; but where sufficient time has elapsed to admit of the exercise of reason, the party, if he feels aggrieved, must resort to the law for redress, and cannot show, in a case like this, provocation. The witness was set aside.

Henry Dougherty, called by Mr. Van B and sworn-Reside in Frankin'st; do not know plaintiff except by sight. know defendant.

Reside in Frankin'st.; do not know plaintiff except by sight; know defendent; was in Washington Parace Ground when a difficulty occurred between Mr Forrest and Mr. Willis; Mr. W. was first observed on south side of the street, below McDougal; Mr. F. then moved toward the gate opposite Thomas Mr. F. then moved toward the gate opposite Thompson.st, on the south side of the square; he moved that way inside of the square parrallel with Fourth-st. Mr. F. then moved toward the gate opposite Thompsonst, on the south side of the square; he moved that way inside of the square; how moved that way inside of the square; how moved that way inside of the square; I was very near the gate, within 20 feet of it; at the time he entered I was standing still. Mr. W. took the road leading diaginolly across the square; I was warking in the same path, and he passed me; as Mr. W. passed me I observed Mr. F. coming across the grass on my right; he was coming from the south side of the square; Mr. W. was ten or twelve feet from me, in front at that time; Mr. F. came into the path behind Mr. W. and just in front of me; I saw him overtake Mr. Willis; Mr. F. put his hand on Mr. W.'s right shoulder and said something to him, which I did not hear, did not hear Mr. W. make any reply; Mr. W. turned to the right and then they were standing face to face; I saw Mr. F. strike him; he struck him twice: first struck him with the right hand on Mr. W's face; then Mr. W. was either turned round by the blow, or turned round himself, and Mr. F. struck him a blow behind the right ear; the effect of both the blows was to knock Mr. W. down; I was about ten feet off; I sunpose I might have been a little more, as when Mr. W. turned I stepped back two or three steps; I saw Mr. F. strike him with the whip; no person interposed till the policemen came up; Mr. W. was on his knees or haunches—he acrambled round, once on his haunches and then on his knees; did not notice whether Mr. F. first took a small cane from Mr. W's hands and struck him several blows with it, he then drew from beneath his vest a whip, and whipped him with it over the shoulders and back; noticed Mr. W. when Mr. F. first spoke to him; he said nothing, but raised his right hand to his breast; it was about as Mr. Forrest struck him first; heard Mr. W. while Mr F. was whipping him cry for police, and say—"take him off, take him off."

Q NWhat did Mr. Forrest say.
Objected to.

Winness. The Police came up in three or four minutes; Mr. A

strength or weakness?

Objected to as not an expert Allowed.
Witness.—He was walking gaily, passed me with a quick sir; he had his cane.

Q—Was he using his stick to lean upon, or in what way was he using it?
Objected to but allowed.

A—He carried ithin his hands, but was not leaning upon it; it was a light cane.

Q—What was his appearance?

A—I thought he looked pale, and his clothes were socied; he walked to the Police Office; he walked to sir he was faitured; he went to the Market Police in 6th-av.; Mr. Forrest also was there.

Q—Did he make any complaint?
Objected to. Mr. Van B. said he would show that Mr. W. made so complaint, and the Magistrate said then he would have nothing to do with it. The Court thought itwas not relevant. Mr. W. left before Mr. Forrest.

Cross-cammined—I reside at No. 161 Franklin-st.; have not a family; Mr. Forrest does not reside there, he resides now at the Florence House. I am anature of New-York; my business is that of agent to a mercantile house at New-Orleans, Kempt & Co., they deal in almost all kinds of produce, have been acquainted with Mr. Forrest about two years, very intimate; am not an agent of Mr. Forrest have not acted as agent for him except to go on to Texas for him and get a witness, Anna Flowers, for the trial; I did not take any room for Anna Flowers in Mercer-st, nor put any advertisement in a paper; went to the house to get her; Mr. Stevens and my-self were with Mr. Forrest; we started together from the Florence House; I had been accustomed to walk up there; Mr. F. had not been there with me for a month before that; I know Mr. Forrest had a whip under his vest when we started. I had the whip made. It was in Brooklyn, in May; it was of gutta percha; do not know who were there; went to the agency in Brooklyn, in May; it was of gutta percha; do not know who were there; went to the agency in Brooklyn, in May; it was of gutta percha; do not know who who were there; went to the agency in Brooklyn, in May; it was of gutta percha; do not know the name of the street in

Forrest's rosm, about a year ago; gave the whip to Mr. Stevens after I got it made; saw it in Mr. Forrest's possession at the Astor House. 10th Juna, when he came from Philadelphia; we took a walk that day together: if Mr. F. did not leave it at the Astor House, placed it under his vest; took a walk with him every day, from 10th to 17th June, sometimes as far as Burnham's to breakfast and back; it was entirely a matter of chance, so far as I knew, and as I think now, that we walked to Washington parade-ground that afternoon; Mr. Stevens joined un at Florence's before we left; my attention was attracted by seeing Mr. Forrest looking intently down the street; I am near-sighted and put on my giasses; Mr. Forrest started toward Thompson st., neither Mr. Stevens nor myself went with Mr. Forrest; I soon saw Mr. Willis; as he entered the gate I turned round and went along the diagonal path; did so to see where Mr. Forrest was; saw him approaching across the grass; when I saw him coming I supposed what he intended; I felt confident that when he met Mr. Willis Mr. W. would be whipped; he did not strike him when he first came up, but put his hand on his shoulder; they were then standing side by side; Mr. W. turned and faced him and I had a profile view of both of them; Mr. W. raised his hand to his breast and Mr. F. raised his fast and struck him; did so with his fist; he had had a kid glove on; Mr. Willis was not entirely prostrate after he fell; he fell on his left high, or his knees and hand, then raised up his hands over his head, with his cane in them, which Mr. P. grasped, and then Mr. W. put his hands over his head, his hat having failen off; Mr. F. did not strike Mr. W. on the head with the cane suppose he thought of his own private property, and then drew out his whip, did not say to people not to interfere, that I recollect; I repeated to them what Mr. F. said; it was in answer to something he said, that if he repeated the insult I would hold him personally reposable, and he did not repeat it; he said to he mag

Willis.

Direct-Mr. Willis was walking rapidly when first saw him.

The Court here took a recess till Wednesday fore

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. City Elections in Detroit, &c. DETROIT, Tuesday, March 2, 1852. John Harmon, Democrat, was elected Mayor by

from 500 to 600 majority. The Democrats also elected six of the eight Aldermen.
We have fine sleighing here,—the snow is deeper than at any time this winter.

The Rumored Indian Insurrection in Florida CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March, 2, 1832. The rumors of an Indian Insurrection in Florida are exaggerated. Captain Jernigan had raised only

one company of Militia, for the purpose of driving back some roving Indians, who had stolen some cattle in the vicinity. There had been no fight, and no Indians were killed, although two had been cap-Boston, Tuesday, March 2, 1832.
The ship Shanuga, of Philadelphia, ashore at
Nantucket, was almost entirely demolished by the
gale of Saturday night, and all attempts to get her off
have been abandoned. The Ship Shanunga.

Markets Reported by Telegraph

CHARLESTON, Monday, March 1.
The sales to-day of Cotton were 800 bales, at 65 to 84. There is consequently an advancing tendency Mail Glennings, &c. The Nashville Banner of the 10th says :- " Yesterday morning, about one o'clock.

enveloped the upper portion of the building. Two young gentlemen, firemen, had mounted to the third gallery, when it sunk and fell. One, Mr. Seabury, sprang at the instant into a room of the main building, red with the lurid glare of the surrounding flame, and escape. The other, Mr. Samuel Nichol, was carried down with the burning pile, from which he was extricated by the anxious spectators, almost lifeless, and with one aim broken. We are rejoiced to learn that he will probably recover. The fire was arrested after destroying the upper part of the building, and damaging the roof of an adjoining house."

IF A cannon grape shot, weighing about half a pound, was found in a man's skull, which was thrown up by a person digging a grave in St. Andrew's Churchyard, Mt. Holly, N J , a few days since. His spade came in contact with the skull, and hearing something rattle, he picked it up, and found this ball, which had entered just below the eye, and lodged in the back part of the head. The Mirror that town, occasionally exchanging shots with each other, but not coming into general action. It is said, however, that quite a severe battle was fought some

Linus Coe, Esq., of Middletows, Conn., was accidentally killed at the crossing be. tween Newington and Berlin, by the upward express train of cars. Mr. Coe waited for the train to pass down, and probably not knowing that the up train would be along soon, attempted to cross, when the engine struck the horse and wagon, throwing the horse upon one side of the track, and Mr. Coe with the wagon upon the other side. Mr. C. was instantly killed, his skull having been broken in. He was recently Sheriff of the County. The horse was also

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employ-ment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." If any Company within the State fall to comply with the requirements of the law, they are liable to a prosecution, and a fine of from \$300 to \$3,000. On the 29th ult, the laborers on the

Great Western Railroad, on Burlington Hights-Canada West, found part of the head and the tusk of an elephant, beneath the strata of stone and gravel The tusk measured six feet nine inches in length, and thirteen inches in circumference.

In Providence, R. I., two working Associations of mechanics have been formed, one of Carpenters, and another of practical Machinists and

There is but one Whig paper in the State of Texas, The Weekly Journal, published at Gulveston, and edited by H. H. SMITH, late of Union

The Grand Juries of several counties in Pennsylvania have presented the small note law of that State as a nuisance. The press, too, speak Messrs. Alfred and Jackson Seward,

of Galena, have struck a cave of lead, containing, it is believed, not less than 500,000 lbs. of mineral There is an excursion getting up at Lowell for Washington, for \$18, about one hundred

have engaged to go. Several little girls in Cincinnati have presented Kossuth with \$100, which they col-

To Kev. Pailip Courtney, an emineut Methodist Minister, lately died at Richmond, Va , The Red River was recently frozen

over in Louisiana-a circumstance not remembered Hou. James Buchanan declines a public dinner at Philadelphia, and gives the Demot.

They are making maple sugar in Wisecrain.

The Walnut-st. Theater, Philadelphia, was sold at auction a few days ago for \$43,000-There are twenty graduates this year from the Medical Department of the University of

We learn that Grace Greenwood in-

tends to go to Europe in a few months.